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made a crime; and the amazing slowness with which all attacks upon the person, even murder itself, were recognized as dangerous to society.

In the chapter on modern England and in those which follow, Dr. Hall has the advantage of being able to bring forward definite statistics in support of his theory. Thus by elaborate comparison of the records of criminal proceedings in different countries he shows that in the most progressive European nations, England and Germany leading, the number of criminals has increased during the present century, even more rapidly than the swiftly increasing population. In Spain alone, it seems, with her melancholy history of misgovernment, industrial backwardness and lessening prestige among the nations, is there any sign of diminution in the mass of crime.

All these facts, of course, fit perfectly into the author's scheme. Modern industrialism gives opportunities for forms of crime hardly known in earlier centuries, crimes such as fraud, forgery and fraudulent bankruptcy, and necessitates an increasing mass of criminal law. A growing sense of social responsibility and interdependence causes the public to regard more and more acts and omissions to act, once apparently harmless, as dangerous to itself, whence springs a mass of legislation on sanitation, compulsory education, etc. And greater stability of government with greater certainty in the administration of justice, brings an increasing proportion of evildoers of all varieties into the criminal class.

It is thus made clear that crime has increased in the nineteenth century. Dr. Hall's view of the situation is, however, far from pessimistic. For not only is the increase of crime due largely to the enforcement of laws against acts formerly permitted, but a diminution in the number of the more heinous offenders against the older criminal laws shows that social pressure has not proved powerless against crime. We may thus reasonably hope that the social pressure now being brought to bear upon the crimes of fraud most characteristic of the age will in time as greatly diminish the number of criminals of this class as the pressure exerted in the past has diminished the number of perpetrators of crimes of violence.

Only a few of the striking ideas with which Dr. Hall's pages teem are here suggested. Patient and exhaustive research, sound scholarly judgment and an honesty of purpose have united to produce a book of substantial value to criminologists and to all whose interest in social questions leads them to look below the surface of the daily newspaper.

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History of the Expedition of Captains Lewis and Clark, 1804-1806. Edited by JAMES K. HOSMER, LL. D. Reprinted from the edition of 1814. 2 Vols. Pp. xxxix, 500; x, 586. Price, \$5.00. Chicago: A. C. McClurg Company. 1902.

The expedition of Lewis and Clark is a new and valuable addition to historical reprints—a reproduction of the Biddle Text of 1814 complete. Dr. Hosmer, the editor, has also made a contribution in the form of an intro-

duction. For setting and perspective he has given a brief account of the French discoveries and early settlements, of the founding of New Orleans by Bienville, of the influence of John Law's Mississippi Scheme on the development of the lower Mississippi valley, of the conflicts between France and England which resulted in the latter obtaining most of the benefits of French enterprise in the North, of the cessions and recessions of Louisiana territory during periods of European conflict, and finally, of the circumstances surrounding the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States during the reign of Napoleon. In this part of his introduction Dr. Hosmer has made a brief of the conclusions of his "History of the Louisiana Purchase," published about a year ago by Appleton & Company. As in the larger work referred to, however, the editor seems not to be above question as to his conclusions with reference to the motives and forces at work at the time of the purchase. That violence may not be done to his language and thought, the following is quoted: "Washington was the father of our country, Lincoln was the preserver of the union of our country, Napoleon doubled the era of our country. The conjunction of the name of the Corsican with those of Washington and Lincoln seems grotesque, but indeed he was the instrument employed by fate or Providence to enlarge our bounds to their present amplitude." This is followed by a brief account of the negotiations and circumstances attending the purchase in which it appears that even Jefferson himself had no thought of departing from his old strict-construction policy, but that a sort of blind fate driving Napoleon, forced this country to accept a situation which has proved immensely profitable. Such a picture leaves entirely out of the background the strong forces at work in America, which ultimately must have forced the same result. It was not Napoleon who brought about the cession of this important territory, but Napoleon's recognition of his inability to hold Louisiana on the one hand and carry out his plan of European conquest on the other. He fails to recognize also our position of advantage which would ultimately force Spain and England to yield, should these powers obtain temporary possession. The inability on the part of Spain was subsequently discovered in her relations to Mexico and South America. England's inability had already been demonstrated in the war of the Revolution. Napoleon had contemplated making France a great colonizing power, but to do this he pursued the wrong policy. He could not be constantly at war at home and at the same time become a colonizer. His continental policy was diametrically opposed to his colonial ambition, but his ambition for continental control being the greater one, the colonies were first abandoned in time of need for conservation of energy. It was not blind fate, therefore, but bad judgment, bad politics and mismanagement of affairs of state on the part of Napoleon, together with our position of natural advantage with reference to Louisiana, that gave to us the West. Years prior to the transfer, the population of the interior demanding means of transportation and outside communication, were gathering strength for the enforcement of their demands and had actually succeeded in overthrowing the political party representing opposition to interior development and expansion. Jefferson had been elected

by them and he could not do other than heed the demands of his party. We already had at work in the United States those forces of national antagonism which finally resulted in the War of 1812. The purchase of Louisiana was only one chapter in the history of the causes leading up to that war and to the final establishment of what was known later as "the American Policy." The remaining portion of Dr. Hosmer's introduction is given to a description of the route and to a statement of the results of the expedition appointed by Jefferson to find out just what the United States had obtained through the purchase of Louisiana.

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A History of American Political Theories. By C. EDWARD MERRIAM, Ph. D. Pp. 363. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company.

This is a scholarly treatment of a somewhat neglected phase of American politics. The work begins with a careful inquiry into the prevailing political ideas of the colonists with particular reference to the political aspects of puritanism and the relation between church and state. The principal political tendency of the time was the steady growth of the democratic spirit. In a chapter on the political theory of the revolutionary era the author discusses the fundamental principles of the Revolution and the political philosophy of the period, which was chiefly that of the *Naturrecht* school. It included the idea of an original state of nature in which all men are born politically free and equal, the contract theory of the origin of government, the sovereignty of the people and the right of revolution. The reactionary tendency against the extreme views of democracy and of the rights of man which followed the revolutionary period is intelligently described. In this connection the theory of the *Federalist* at those points where it showed more or less deviation from the lines of the revolutionary argument is carefully analyzed.

One of the most valuable and interesting discussions of Dr. Merriam's work is his study of Jefferson's political doctrines. His conclusion is that Jefferson was affected by French influence far less than is generally supposed. His estimate of Jefferson as a political thinker is not high. He says the Sage of Monticello did not inquire deeply into the nature of the state, its forms of organization or any of the numerous problems arising out of the complex relations of political association and if measured by the canons of the schools he falls far short of the stature of a great political philosopher. This opinion is undoubtedly the correct one. Jefferson's writing was unsystematic and lacked the philosophic insight and clearness with which Calhoun analyzed the principles of government, although it is notable for rhetorical statements and oratorical flings.

The Jacksonian democracy, the slavery controversy and the nature of the Union are the subjects of special chapters and each is discussed with reference to the political doctrines and principles involved. There is a masterly analysis of the theories of Calhoun, "the great political philosopher